

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1896.

Subscription by Mati Post-Paid. DAILY, per Year..... 6 00 SUNDAY, per Year..... 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... 20 Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Panis.-- Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel.

I ocal News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissend nated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who fixer us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases and stamps for that purpose.

Three Nominations-Only One Party.

First, a pseudo-Democratic nomination. Promptly accepted.

Next, a so-called Silver party nomination. Likewise accepted. Lastly. the nomination of the Populists.

Also gratefully accepted, with the truthful remark that nothing in the Chicago platform prevents the acceptance.

There is nothing. Pseudo-Democrat, Silverite, Populist, it is all the same thing. There is only one party running WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN for President. It is the great consolidated, united, and aggregated party of Dishonesty and Dishonor, and its trebly chosen candidate was fashioned by the inscrutable wisdom of Providence expressly for this occasion.

## Bimetallism in Europe.

Senator GEORGE F. HOAR has come back from Europe deeply impressed with the strength of bimetaliism in that quarter of the globe. France and Germany, he says, are ready to adopt it, and so is the present Administration in Great Britain. The Opposition, however, in Great Britain, is against it, and the banking and investing classes in London are against it likewise. In spite of this obstacle the Senator thinks that Mr. McKINLEY can, if his Administration be wise, effect an international agreement on the subject, which will remove it from our politics.

Senator HOAR, in our opinion, has, like Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, been deceived by the oversanguine representations of the English bimetallists. France and Germany, as nations, are no more ready than Great Britain is, to restore silver to free colnage on any terms whatever. The support of silver in all three countries comes, as it does in ours, from among those who expect to be benefited by reducing the standard of value, and thus making the payment of debts easier. They are, in Great Britain, the Tory landowners, whose property is burdened with taxes, mortgages, and other charges, and who are backed by the Manchester cotton spinners, who want wages paid on a silver basis in order to enable them to compete with the cheap labor of India, China, and Japan. In Gtimany they are also the proprietors of anded estates who owe a great deal of borrowed money and who desire to have the prices of their grain and potatoes raised, so that they can more easily pay it back. In France, the small peasant farmers, who ave already secured a tariff protecting their

gricultural products against those of forign countries, would like to get even higher prices for them than they are getting now. But nowhere is the demand for bimetallism strong enough to compel Government action on the subject. Resolutions in favor of bimetallism have been passed by the German and the French national legislatures, and ment a resolution was adopted, more than six months ago, urging upon ters kept by the priests all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver," and the bimetallists claimed it as a great victory, but it has led to nothing, as yet, and never will lead to anything. The supporters of did not mean an abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressly announced that he and his colleagues would not propose or accept any departure from that standard. Upon this assurance only was the resolution suffered to pass.

The insurmountable obstacle to any debasement of the standard of value, whether by means of international bimetallism, or by that of free silver coinage, is, that it will make the price of food, fuel, and clothing dearer, and thus practically reduce the wages of labor. The British workman, fifty years ago, by the repeal of the old Corn laws, secured cheap food, and no political party will now dare to take away the boon from him. The German and the French workmen likewise perceive that the restoration of the silver standard means to them an increased cost of living without a corresponding increase of wages. It remains to be seen whether the American workman is to be more easily beguiled than are his European brethren. We think he is not.

# The Registers and Election

The Election law of New York contains a provision which, though clear enough as a designation of duty to election inspectors. has seemed to some persons somewhat ambiguous in its effect upon the rights and responsibilities of voters. It is this:

"In cities of the first class the Board of Inspectors chall issue to every person enrolled upon the register a certificate, in which shall be written the name and address given by such person and the date of such entry upon the registry. Such a certificate shall be reed by the person to whom it is issued as evide of the fact that such name and address were entered upon the registry.

Heretofore there has been no similar provision in the electoral law of the State, and there are those who declare that the purpose of this provision is to establish as a condition of voting the surrender of these certificates and to leave open, perhaps, a way to fraud by a traffic in such certificates before election day.

Such a view of the case is not supported by anything contained in the words we have quoted. The provision seems to be, in fact, simple and not unreasonable device for the greater convenience of electors and for expediting the vote at the election. There are four days of registration, the first of them next Friday between the hours of 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., but there is only one day for voting; and it is, as compared with the registry days, a short day, since on the day of the election the polls close in New York this year five bours earlier than on registration days. As the number of citizens who vote is, within a small fraction, as poor or insufficient food, but to the custom liable to upset if they encountered a small to limp away bruised and unaided. Even if the

large as the number of citizens who register, it is certainly desirable that the work of balloting shall be accelerated, especially when a President of the United States is to be elected, and the momentous issues involved in the contest will draw every patriotic and intelligent man to the polls. The certificates, with the name, address, and date of enrollment of each elector, will facilitate the work on election day, and we find nothing in the above provision which makes the surrender of the certificate a prerequisite to voting. The man who retains the certificate after enrollment will save himself and the inspectors considerable annoyance; the man who loses, forgets, mislays, or disregards his certificate will entail upon himself and upon the election officers some unnecessary annoyance; but his constitutional rights as an elector will not be impaired, and the granting of certificates of registry

was not designed to impair them. Concerning another new provision of the ballot law of this year there is no chance for misunderstanding. It is that relating to the production of naturalization papers, and is designed clearly to facilitate the exercise of the electoral franchise by citizens born in foreign lands. The production of these papers is suspended in cases where their date is earlier than the year 1867. Where the date is later than that year this is the provision of the law:

"If such naturalized citizen cannot for any reason produce his naturalization papers (or a certified copy thereof), the inspectors, or a majority of them, may place his name upon the registry upon his furnishing evidence which will satisfy the Board of his right to be registered."

It has frequently happened in the past that naturalized voters have lost or mislaid their papers of citizenship, and consequently have been unable to produce them. This provision puts the matter of registration under such circumstances within the discretion of the Board of Inspectors.

It is a fact not generally known, and to which as yet no attention has been called. that the time for voting in this city this year has been extended beyond what it was in other years, and a larger opportunity for voting is thereby afforded. Originally in this State the polls were open from sunrise to sundown. Subsequently this was changed so that while in other parts of the State the polls opened at sunrise, they were opened here at 6 o'clock in the morning; they closed elsewhere throughout the State at sunset, but in New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This year the polls open at 6, as heretofore, but they do not close until 5 o'clock, which gives one hour more for all the citizens of this town to get in their votes for honest money and against Repudiation.

### The Growth of the French Canadian Race.

It is well known that the population of France is now nearly stationary. It is equally well known that formerly the French people were exceptionally prolific, and that even the tremendous drain caused by the almost incessant wars of the republic and the empire was speedily repaired. The inference is that the present state of things is due, not to any lack of fertility in the stock, but to the checks and restraints of the existing social and economic conditions, heritance imbedded in the Code Napoleon. This inference is supported by the experience of the French Canadians during the last century and a half, for their numbers, notwithstanding the extraordinary infant mortality which prevails among them, have doubled every twenty-six years. Some in teresting facts have been lately submitted to the American Academy of Political and Social Science by Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON of the

University of New Brunswick. For several reasons the data bearing on the growth of the French Canadian population are especially trustworthy. Not only have official censuses been periodically taken since Canada passed into the possession of England, but there were sixteen enumerations before that event. Moreover, that is all. In the British Parlia- these returns are verifiable by the accurate vital statistics contained in the parish registhe Government "the advisability of doing centuries; registers which were made accessible by their publication in connection with the census of 1871. Then, again, the French Canadian population is homogenous and isolated, the emigration from France since 1759 having been insignificant. On the other hand, great losses have been incurred the resolution took pains to declare that it through the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, but the American census of 1890 has rendered possible an exact computation of those losses. The outcome of the data drawn from all these sources is that from 1765, the year of the first enumeration after the British conquest, up to 1890-91 the French Canadians increased from 69,810 to 1,804,974.

> Let us glance at the process by which these figures are reached. The Frenchspeaking population of the Dominion of Canada was shown by the census of 1891 to be 1,404,974; but of these 100,000 were French Acadians, so that the total number of French Canadians resident in Canada was 1,304,974. The American census of 1890 made no distinction between Acadian French and Canadian French, but Mr. it is not surprising that their course has DAVIDSON thinks it safe to assume that at least as large a proportion of the former as of the latter have taken part in what is known as the exodus. Consequently, of the 537,298 French Canadians returned by the census of 1890 as resident in the United of the Sultan, month before last, undertook States, 37,298 are credited to the Acadian French, and thus the number of French Canadians dwelling on this side of the refuge, when defeated, at the German Conborder is reduced to 500,000. By adding sulate. The rights of asylum are the same, these to the figures given for the Dominion in 1891 we obtain 1,804,974 for the total French Canadian population. If this aggregate be compared with that of 69,810 re- consular flag flies. Hence, the objection turned in 1765, we shall find that normally the number of French Canadians is doubled | refugee's surrender was still under discusin a little less than twenty-six years.

The length of time required for duplication will seem paradoxical to those who know how amazingly prolific are the French Canadians. A law was carried by the late HONORÉ MERCIER through the Legislature of Quebec providing that every father or mother of a family in that province who had twelve children living, born in lawful wedlock, should be entitled to one hundred | do in case he remained on shore, in a counacres of public land. There is, too, a significant tradition among the French Canadians that the twentieth or twenty-fourth child in a family belongs to the parish priest and must be educated for the Church. Nevertheless, official statistics show that the average family in Quebec is only a fraction larger than the average family in Ontario, and is actually smaller by as large a fraction than the average family in Prince Edward Island. The explanation of this paradox is to be found, as we have intimated, in the unpar- rare tact and agility and to be attended with alleled mortality among French Canadian children under three years of age. The very superabundance of children renders parents less watchful; especially fatal is the lack of care in regard to diet. The abnormal proportion of deaths from diarrhosa during let it pass. The high, or "ordinary" bleythe summer months is attributed, not to cles which were in use at that time, were

of allowing babies to drink and even eat any-

thing they want and at any time. If the mortality of infants could be checked among the French Canadians, their astonishing birth rate would produce its natural effect upon the population.

The Fleet at Sea. The North Atlantic squadron, comprising the battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, and Maine, the armored cruiser New York, and the cruisers Columbia, Raleigh, and Montgomery, is now on its way to the Virginia capes, engaged in tactical evolutions on the way down. About a fortnight hence it will return to its Staten Island base, again employing in tactical exercises its northward cruise.

Before starting, Admiral Bunce distribnted among his ships copies of a new book of squadron tactics, which he had prepared, and the interest of the present cruise lies largely in the fact that this system will, at least during part of the time, be carefully tested. Its aims are simplification, promptness, and safety: and like purposes are evident in the changes introduced into the present methods of signalling. Boards of line officers are appointed to criticise the operation of this new drill book in order that it may be as far as possible perfected before the question of its substitution for the tac-

ties now authorized is decided. Thus while Gen. RUGER is working at the new infantry drill regulations, which Secretary LAMONT desires to see completed and ssued before the end of his administration, Admiral BUNCE is performing a similar serkeeping up to the times in tactics, as well as in war material, is fully recognized by both services, and the present year has been one of industry and fruitfulness for the North Atlantic squadron, with the old-time programme of attendance at flower shows and Bar Harbor hops displaced by hard professional activity.

## A Candidate's Short Memory.

From time to time Mr. BRYAN speaks with undisguised bitterness of the Democrats who refuse to accompany him on his excursion into Populism. At first he seemed to admit their right to go where they chose but as the extent of the Democratic opposition to him becomes clear in some sort, even to a temperament as singularly gifted as his is with the power of self-flattery and self-delusion, he seems unable to restrain his disappointment and anger. He believes in himself as a man of destiny, and how reprehensible must appear to him the couduct of those Democrats who are trying to thwart destiny as it is represented in his melodramatic self!

Yet Mr. BRYAN ought to be the last man

to rail against the gold standard Democrats for refusing to support him and the Chicago platform. They are only doing what he would have done if Senator PALMER or Gen. BUCKNER or Mr. FLOWER or any other gold standard Democrat had been nominated at Chicago. Passing by the numerous occasions before Mr. BRYAN was nominated when he declared emphatically his resolution not to vote for a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform, it is sufficient to remind including the operation of the law of in- him once more of what he said in his speech to the notification committee of the socalled Silver party. He accepted the Silver nomination Sept. 8. He was no longer an adventurer straying between Democracy and Populism. He was clothed with such dignity as can come from being nominated for President by three distinct sets of cranks, He had had plenty of time for deliberation. provided he ever deliberates. He was under no necessity of reiterating his earlier expressions. But the so-called Silver party was principally made up of Republican estrays, and he could not resist the opportunity of proclaiming once more that for some time he had preferred bad money to good Democracy. "More than a year ago," he said, "when we were engaged in a struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me whether, in case of failure, I would support the Democratic nominee, if he a gold standard platform. I never believed that such action was probable then, but when those who questioned me were not content with probabilities, and asked again whether, in that event. I would support the nominee, I said, as you will remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given to a man who would in the Executive office use his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people."

Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander Mr. BRYAN cannot expect more than he was willing to give, and he has no reason to feel resentful because Democrats will, under the the circumstances, refuse to give their votes to a man who wants to fasten the silver standard upon the American people.

# The Germans and Seyyld Khalid.

The exact ground on which the German authorities at Zanzibar have acted in transferring Seyyid KHALID to their cruiser Seeadler does not yet publicly appear, but vexed the British Consul, Mr. CAVE, who has lodged a protest against it.

This protest, however, while expressing the Consul's feelings, can hardly be of avail. The ambitious pretender, who, on the death to seize the succession and to fight the British naval forces, sought and obtained whether exercised ashore or in the harbor, the deck of a war vessel yielding the same immunity as the house over which the made by Mr. CAVE, that the question of the sion by the Governments at London and Berlin, when he was taken aboard the

Secadler, does not seem very strong. But is the real reason why the Consul is nettled a suspicion that the Germans are not willing to trust JOHN BULL? He may apprehend that they intend to take their refugee off to some German colony rather than run the risk of what England might try over which she is admitted to exercise a protectorate. And yet what has there ever been in Great Britain's conduct anywhere, from Venezuela to the Transvanl, which should arouse German distrust !

# Bicyclists and Pedestrians.

A few years ago, when the bicycle was comparatively a stranger in this town, it was looked upon with great curiosity and its manipulation was supposed to require great risk to the rider. There were no hard and fixed laws prohibiting wheelmen from riding on sidewalks, or almost anywhere else, and persons on foot who heard or saw a bicycle coming stepped willingly aside to

stone or a hollow in the road. In country places, if a rider was obliged to steer his wheel off the sidewalk, it often meant a fall headlong over the handle bar, and, per-

haps, a severe injury to his person. In the bicycle's evolution the dangerous high wheels have been discarded and low safety wheels have taken their place; but the wheelman's old habit of expecting pedestrians to clear the way when he is near remains unchanged. The time has passed when striking a patch of loose gravel, for example, would throw a rider from his saddle, and yet in the outskirts of the city pedestrians are warned to stand to one side every time they hear a bell ring. Much the same state of things prevails in the city at

street crossings and other places. Of course it would be a pity to check the scorching pace of a fair wheelwoman, particularly if she really didn't mean anything by it, but it is only right that the bicyclists, male and female alike, should do their share of the turning out. Now that they have wheels which are easily controlled, there is no excuse for their persistent warning to persons afoot to give them the whole road.

## Is Bryan Hedging?

In spite of the constant reports and general belief that the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is so wise in his own conceit, and so firmly rooted in the notion that Fate will have him President, that he is confident of election, there is reason to suspect now that his heart sags, although he keeps up a bold front. To use a word appropriate to the young candidate's theatrical instincts, vice for the fleet drill book. The need of the "gag" about "intimidation" and "coercion" has the look of a bolster for defeat. In his speech at Wheeling on Friday night Mr. BRYAN added "corruption" to "intimidation" with an inventiveness which seems unnecessary unless he is looking for something to fall on:

"I have heard since I came into this State that a prominent member of a corporation had boasted that they had \$300,000 to spend in this single State to pre-vent its electoral vote being cast for the Chicago ticket. My friends in times of quiet, in times when people feel no interest, money may possibly be ex-pended in such a way as to affect the result of an e'ection, but in times like these, when the people are in earnest, money cannot change the result of an

place the manhood of the voters of the United States. If they are allowed to intimidate the voters, then the people in this country are nelpless to secure any rem-edy through legislation, because every time intimidation is successful it encourages them to try intimidation again. Every time corruption is successful it encourages them to try corruption again, and when they win by corrupt means they then enact legislation which secures for them outside of the politics of the people of the country vastly more than they expended in securing the election."

Of course, any man who can swallow free silver ought to be able to swallow the yarn about that \$300,000 corruption fund. But does Mr. BRYAN really swallow that yarn and similar legends of "corruption" and 'intimidation ?" Is not his present feeling something like this: "I - hall be elected if corruption and intimidation don't prevent it ?" And after the election he can howl: "I for corruption and intimidation." Or is he really fool enough to believe the stuff with which he is insulting the intelligence of the American people !

Harvard College is rich in scholarships. These have long been understood at Cambridge. as at other colleges, to be intended for the use of needy students. Such students, to be sure, must, as a rule have a certain or high proficiency in their studies, but not necessarily the highest proficiency. The rich or the well-to-do have not been eligible. The result has been that scholarships have not been granted for reason of scholarship solely. They have partaken of the nature of a gratuity rather than a prize. Beginning with the present fall term at Harvard, they will be granted to undergraduates according to merit and without regard to poverty or wealth. They will be a distinction open to all, and their value in the sight of the whole college will be proportionately increased, It seems probable that most of them will still be won by poor students, but these will be under the spur of ambition as well as of need.

Some philosophers do not believe in open competition, or competition of any sort, and distrust the whole system of school rewards and prizes. But scholarships exist in the college and it seems reasonable to hope that when these were a gold standard advocate, running upon | scholarships are thrown open, the glory of winning them will attract students who have hitherto been barred out from them, or indif-

> Our London correspondent described yesterday the country of the Hausa, a people living between the Sahara, in Africa, and the equator, and having a currency of snells, 2,000 of which were equal to twenty-five cents. It should be added that this ratio is maintained without the aid or consent of any other nation.

> The straits to which Spain will soon be driven for soldiers, as well as for money, are indicated by her efforts to keep men who are liable to military service, and yet are too poor to pay for substitutes or for exemption, from leaving the peninsula. The terrors of yellow fever, in the sickly season, are added to the ordinary dissussions from campaigning in Cuba: and it is not strange to hear that thousands of young men are slipping away from the Govern-

The eyes of Music are heavy with tears and sobs choke the windning of heavenly harmony. Bon TAYLOR, the Popocratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has snapped another fiddle string. Decidedly this is a discordant campaign for Bon, and he grows compact of The last time he was heard from he was hurling the lie, and now he is found in an attitude too convulsive to suit his sculptural leveliness and with langling words rattling in his larynx. In a speech at Pulaski he said that if the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS, who is the most distinguished Republican in Tennessee, had made certain assertions, the Hon. HENRY CLAY Evans was "an infernal liar and assassin. This is dreadful, dreadful. There is no other adjective for it. And Bos TAYLOR, too, whose very nerves were thought to be of catgut, from whom the winds coaxed lutelike sounds wher he was silent! Too much silver, and that is all there is about it.

I regard Mr. Buyan as the biggest man I ever

This is probably the warmest and most gratifying compliment which Mr. BRYAN has ever received. Mr. BLACK BURN has seen some of the greatest men in the world, including the Hon. JOHN CHINN, the Hon. POTTSEY GRUBBS, the Hon. HEZ LUNG, and the Hon. JOE BLACKBURN, and yet Mr. Buyan is greater than any of them He may not be elected. He need not care to be elected now. He has glory enough.

The purposes of the Cyclists' Protective League, lately incorporated, will commend themselves to wheelers generally. The League intends to establish several hundred stations a various points in and around New York where velists may check and store their wheels, o have them olled or the tires pumped up. It also aims to insure bicyclists against accidents while riding, to provide lockers for a change of cos tume, to furnish riders with other wheels while theirs are undergoing repairs, to insure wheels against fire and theft, and to replace any part of them which may be lost or broken.

All this will please the bicyclists, of course but where does the humble pedestrian come in For example, if a stout and frisky wheelwoman accidentally runs over a man, the fair one may be promptly and cheerfully cared for and sup plied with another outfit, while the wheelles sufferer is left to the mercy of a crowd, or ha

injuries are to his dignity and clothing only to courtesy; pick himself up, and then gallantly help to pick up his fair assailant, apologizing for the mishap brought about by her inconsiderateness or inexpertness. After that he may go home and take an inventory of himself. Ought there not then to be a corresponding league for the protection of the unprotected pedestrian

against the protected bicyclist? Hear the chestnut bell's loud peals, as, on lightning-beating wheels, round and round FRED WILLIAMS reels. Which his head or which his heels, little matters so he feels adequate to utter squeals. Which his heels or which his head can't be told; enough that FRED, full of language flerce and red, on wild wheels is shot and sped. In the Tutelar Cod-fish's eye, all under the Gilded Dome, is a look of pain; he would like to fly away to his salty home. It's away, away he fain would be, or pickled painfully dead, away from the Crime of '73, as told by the mouths of Fuen. O. well for the Glouces ter fishing smack that standeth out to sea, [f never, never it cometh back to the Crime of '73 O, well for New Bedford's whalers bold whose voyages are done! They won't have to hear FRED basting gold and preaching 16 to 1.

Of the two candidates for President who have the honor to live in Lincoln, Neb., the Hon. CHARLES H. BENTLEY seems to have the sense and the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN the sound. Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that Mr. BENTLEY can shut up as much as Mr. Bayan can spout, but at any rate he has a comfortable gift of silence which has been totally denied to his young competitor.

It was a fairy godmother by Babe BRY-AN's cradleside. " Habe BRYAN, ask what e'er ye will and it shall not be denied. O, will ye be a bonnie lad as e'er were hose and shoon; or will ye has more of the red, red gold than any beneath the moon? Speak up, speak up, my little man, and dinna be afeard. For it's your fairy godmother will gie ve the good weird." Then up and spake Babe Buyan as sweet as a laverock's tune: "I will not be a bonnie lad as e'er wore hose and shoon. I will not has the red, red gold, that's the fause goldbug's joy. I will not hae e'en a siller spoon, though I am a siller boy. But this is the gift ye'll gie me: A hundred thousand lungs, and kindly supplement it with a hundred thousand tongues."

A Repudiation organ, the Rochester Heraid, quotes from a speech made by BOURKE COCKBAN in 1802, in which he correctly described the purpose of the Force bill, and inquires: "Has the Republican party changed in four years?" The Rachester Herald knows perfectly well that the Republican party has changed in four years to the extent of abandoning any intention of passing, or having any desire to pass, a Force bill; and the Rochester Herald is hereby directed to Mr. McKinley's letter of accept ance for further particulars.

He lights the sky with his poll of fire: from nadir to zenith in dizzy gyre, he whirls in the winds that never tire. (Tom Tom, Tom Tom ! Keep in the middle of the road !) Along thought's highest mountain tops, with the alpenstock of mind he hops, and shows the way to the fainting Pops, (Tem Tom, Tom Tom! Keep in the middle of the road!) He should have been elected if it had not been grabs blutocracy by the fang; he hurls it headlong with a bang; he shouts and does not care a hang. | (Tom. Tom! Tom. Tom! Keep in the middle of the road!) For the mouth of might, the poll of flame, be hailed and hymned Tom Watson's name. You can net your boots he's just deau game. (Tom, Tom, Tom, Tom! Hooray for the middle of the road!

> Mr. CHARLES K. WHEELER is the Repudiation candidate for Congress in the First Kentucky district. Certain gentlemen who are not anxious to be represented by him have made affidavit that in 1802 they heard him say that none but fools and Populists advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver." what will Mr. WHEELER care about what he said in 1892? He has a constitutional right to be a fool or a Populist, or fool and a Populist, if he chooses, and the bigger fool the better Populist. Still Mr. Witger Fit may have made a slight mistake in believing that the majority of the people in the First Kentucky district belong to the categories mentioned.

and stirring letter of your Louisville corre-spondent, Mr. C. E. Sears, on the Cuban ques-tion, finds a ready echo in my heart, as doubtless amount recoverable shall not be subject to any tion, finds a ready echo in my heart, as doubtless amount recoverable shall not be subject to any in the hearts of many thousands of your read. statutory limitation." This amendment was While the sympathies of our people individually are with the brave Cubana struggling against great odds, our Government refuses to them that which they are in simple justice entitled to: the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The people have spoken through the vote of Congress, but the obstinacy of one man in Washington defeats the wish and will of the Weyler's reign of carnage goes on people. month after month; but the patriots, fighting for their liberty, receive no moral support from their great and powerful neighbor, whose birth as a nation took place in a similar struggle against tyranny, though against an oppressor far less cruel and despotic than Spain. Has the present generation forgotten that struggle? Is this our nineteenth century civilization, to wrap ourselves up in our own affairs, so that we have no ear to hear the groans of the suffering, and no hand to help the weak and oppressed, outside of our own borders ?

In to-day's Sun I read that six hundred horses are being shipped to Cuba on one of our steamers for the use of the Spanish cavalry; yet any help for the patriots in Cuba, in the way of supplying arms, stores, or anything of the kind, must be readered by stealth and with the risk of capture by our own revenue cutters.

The course of our G vernment in this Caban matter is cowardly and selfish, and sooner or later we must reap our reward in hitter fruit. There seems to be no hope from Washington, but if the people would take the matter up, and, through the press, make the country ring with their demands, the mere importunity and the londness of the noise created might rouse the sleeping one to action.

> The Washington Blow. All day, it seemed, a giant growted

To lay his hands upon the air And hard it through the sky; All day there seemed a beating on The doors of earth as if some Fores, Impatient, watted to come in As twilight spread, the air was filled With gusts that stricked to other gusts And flum; themselves upon the ground And lift at man and beast, and ran With screams through bending irses, And flereely howled round obtainey tops. As night draw on the monster grow And seemed to grasp and whiri and twist Himself into a thousand shapes. Each flerger than the last, and wild To clutch the earth and air and sky And crush them shapeless into one. At last the climax came, and then All space was filled with roor and blast; And wreck and ruin swept along Upon a wind so wild and flerce That trees and buildings feil Prostrate upon the ground As if to beg their lives ursued by it the roofs and steeples fied From house and home. And found a refuce where they could. Through all the black, tumultuous hours The elemental mousters tore The vitals from the shricking night And strewed them 'round the Capital ! The city sobbed and shivered ittl The morning dawned; and then a man Came smiling forth upon the streets. Had you no fear last night ?" one cried. Who, pale and wan and weary, watched "Fear? Fear?" replied the first one much sur

prised;
"Why should I fear?" Twas only Bryan going West NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

exercise of the pardoning power by the Lieuenant-Governor of Kentucky in a murder case, before the trial or conviction of the offender. Mr. Charles Stewart Davison of this city, referring to our article, sends us an extract from the record of a somewhat similar occurrence in North Carolina more than a century and a half sgo. It is in these words: "1729. And now here at this day, viz., &c., came the aforesaid George Allen (the party indicted), and moved for trial, and likewise the Attorney-General on behalf of our sovereign lord the King; but the Court being given to understand that his Maeaty's most gracious general pardon was, since the offence committed and since the indictment aforesaid granted, are of the opinion that the said offence is thereby pardoned, and that the prosecution aforesald cannot be proceeded in, according to Fawcett's case (2 Croke, 148); and do therefore order that all further proceedings thereon be stayed, and that the said George Allen be discharged, paying costs," Perhaps the most curious part of this proceeding is the requirement by the court that the pardoned prisoner should pay costs!

The Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have upheld the constitutionality of the Veterans' Preference aut passed by the Legislature of 1890, although last year they pronounced against the validity of the statute enacted for the same general purpose. There is an essential difference, however, between the two enactments. The statute of 1895 was mandatory in requiring that examinations should be dispensed with in the case of the appointment of veterans to office, while the act of 1806 merely permits but does not command the appointing power to relieve veterans from examination. Judges Russell and MacLean have continued

to hear litigated motions and attend to ex parte business respectively in the Supreme Court in this city during the past week. In Brooklyn Judge Dickey has finished his September Spe-cial Term and will be succeeded to-day in that branch of the court by Mr. Justice Clement. The Appellate Division of the First Department will convene on Tuesday afternoon with a calendar of 122 cases and forty-one motions for the first motion day. This branch of the court is likely to remain in its quarters at 111 Fifth avenue for a long time to come, as no visible steps have yet been taken for the erection of the new building in Madison square. The Appealate Division of the Second Department neets in Brooklyn this morning. Its new room in the addition to the Kings County Court House in Livingston street will probably be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. There are ninety appeals from judgments and forty-three appeals from orders on the October calendar. Mr. Justice Bradley will take his seat as the successor of Judge Pratt at the opening of this term of the Appellate Division.

The case of Wetmore against Wetmore, in

which Judge Stover has denied the defendant's application to be relieved from the payment of allmony to the extent of \$3,000 a year, is remarkable for the cool effrontery of the moving party. He was defeated in his wife's suit against him for divorce, and was directed to pay \$3,000 a year alimony and \$3,000 a year for the maintenance and education of the children of the marriage. At the time judgment was thus rendered against him he was worth \$200,000, and was entitled to the income of a trust fund of \$100,000 more under his father's will. The only way in which the wife has been able to procure the \$6,000 for herself and children is through an order or decree of the Court compelling the trustee of the \$100,000 fund to pay her annually out of the income. Mr. Wetmore has absented himself from the State ever since the divorce was granted, has never made any attempt to pay the amounts which he was directed to pay by the decree, and now professes to be without means. He therefore asked the Court to strike out of the judgment the provision for Mrs. Wetmore's allmony, and thus virtually give him \$3,000 out of the \$6,000 which she now receives from the trust fund. This proposition did not strike Judge Stover favorably, and he sarcastically remarks that the defendant's excuse for not being able to pay his wife is "that he was brought up with such expensive tastes and has since cultivated them to such an extent that it has been impossible for him to retain any funds without expending them upon himself." Such an excuse, offered in a court of justice, borders upon impudence.

Prior to the adoption of the new Constitution the law of this State limited the recovery, in actions for negligence causing death, to the sum Sham-ful Neglect of the Cuban Patriots.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The able vides that "the right of action now existing opposed in the interest of railroad and manufacturing corporations, but it does not seem likely to operate very harshly against defend ants. In June the Appellate Division of the Second Department reduced a verdict in a death case from \$7,500 to \$5,000; and the Anpellate Division of the Fourth Department, sitting in Rochester, has still more recently stricken \$2,000 off a verdict of \$6,000 in a similar action. The courts manifest a disposition to scrutinize these verdicts more closely than they did when the damages were ex pressly limited in amount, and to see that the sum awarded does not exceed the actual pecuniary loss sustained by the relatives for whose benefit the suit is brought. Under the existing organization of our courts

and the present system of official reporting the multiplication of law reports seems likely to become a greater burden than ever to practising awyers in this State. The four Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court, which succeeded the old General Terms, came into existence on the 1st of January last. Six bound volumes of their opinions have aiready been issued to the profession by Mr. Marcus T. Hun of Albany the Supreme Court Reporter, and the eighth volume, in pamphiet form, is now in course of publication. At the same rate it will require at least twelve volumes to contain all the opinions handed down in the present year. The Judges are not justly liable to criticism for writing too many or too long opinions. The cases which they discuss are important to the parties, and litigants may properly demand to be informed of the reasons which control the action of an appellate tribunal. In many instances, nowever, the principles involved are so familiar and the rules of law applicable to the Issues are so well settled that the publication of the opinion serves no useful purpose so far as the great body of lawyers is concerned. It is only an additional precedent, where there may be forty similar authorities already. In such cases, the opinion should not be included in the reports; but the official reporter dare not omit it, lest it should appear in some competing non-official series, which will lay claim to superjority because it prints everything which proceeds from

the pen of the Courts. In two judicial districts during the past week both divisions of the Democratic party have agreed upon nominations for the Supreme Court. In the Second district, which may be said to have its headquarters in Brooklyn, the candidates of both factions are Presiding Justice Charles F. Brown of the Appellate Division Judge Nathaniel H. Clement, formerly of the City Court of Brooklyn; County Judge Stephen D. Stephens of Staten Island, and Mr. Thomas S. Moore, a prominent member of the Kings county bar. Among Republican lawyers in the district a good deal of dispatisfaction is freely expressed at the failure of the Republican Judiciary Convention to endorse Judges Brown and Clement. In the Third (or Albany) district the so-catled regular Demogratic Convention, as well as the sound-money Democrats, have nominated Mr. Frank H. Osborn of Cats kill to succeed Judge Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharle, who retires at the end of the presen rear on account of age. It will be remembered that it was Judge May ... am who denied the me tion for a new trial in Bat Shea's case on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Ground, on Long Island. Good Ground to stem ated between Quogue and Southampton, near Shinnecock Bay, and affords fine facilities for We recently had occasion to comment on the shooting and boating. It is probably by reason of his residence there that Mr. Carter has acquired a familiarity with Long Island laud titles and water rights which has been most useful to him in important litigations. The Long Island Railroad Company some years ago undertook to change the name of the station to Bay Head, but the people would not stand it, and Good Ground it remains, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien has summer residence in this locality, and is in the habit of exploring the surrounding country on his bloycle.

CANTERBURY AND ROME.

Two Views of Bishop Potter's Remarks on the Papal Bull.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : May an adherent of Canterbury raise his humble voice in approval of your remarks about Bishop Potter this morning? Whether Rome be right or Rome be wrong, the Commission which recently examined the question in issue (appointed at the joint suggestion of Romans who thought there might be some possibility of Anglican orders being valid, and Anglicans who hoped the validity of their orders might be recognized and thus a great step taken toward the unity which is to-day more than ever in the hearts of all), confined itself not so much to historical facts, to proving or disproving that Parker and his successors were in fact consecrated, but to whether the grace of orders was conveyed by the right used in the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops for the first hundred years after the Reformation. The but the question as to whether the form of the but the question as to whether the form of the ordinal and the intention of the consecrators was sufficient to convey the true grace of ordination is the vital one dealt with. His Holiness, adhering to the decres of his prefecessors, declares that the form used, commonly known as the Edwardine Ordinal, was not sufficient, nor was it the mind or aim of the Reformation divines to convey the full grace of orders as primarily derived from Christ. Therefore, the Pope's decision holds the Reformation ordinations were invalid, and the entire Anglican communion is to-day without the Apostolic priesthood.

This is a question which touches the very roots

ordinations were invalid, and the entire Anglican communion is to-day without the Apostolic priesthood.

This is a question which touches the very roots of our faith, and one on which we cannot all agree with His Holiness Pope Leo. But Rome, after thorough research by her greatest scholars, added by the views of those who favored the validity of Anglican orders in her own communion, and of one of England's greatest church historians, has calmiy and dispassionately stated her decision, her views on a scholastic question. It behooves Anglicans to answer, as best they can, the views of Rome, showing the fallacy of the Pope's reasoning, and that the Edwardine Ordinal was sufficient. Rome has fairly stated her position; let England state hers; and nothing but a scholastic treatment of the question from our standpoint can have any effect.

The remarks made by the Bishop of New York before the Convention on Wednesday are unworthy of the Bishop of this enlightened diocess. They are unworthy a scholar of his reputation. They are unworthy a fone whom his admirers fondly imagine to be a leaser of religious thought in this country. Had Pope Leo dealt with the question differently, misstated and misrepresented the facts of history, then the Bishop might have been excused, but not justified, in making the remarks attributed to him. Had the Bishop devoted himself to a defence of the Edwardine Ordinal, then Anglicans here and abroad would have respected him as a champion of what they believe to be the truth. But when with a cheap contempt, most unscholarly, undignified, and unchristian, which would be unbecoming even in an unenlightened layman, he says the Bull is issued "in large ignorance of the facts and from a somewhat narrow and provincial vision of the situation," we can but stand aside in sorrow, wondering where in New York the Bishop can find the opportunities for research and the

A Non-RITUALISTIC EPISCOPALIAN. New York, Oct. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article, "The Pope and Anglican Orders." in THE SUN of Oct. 2 is an able one, but there is one important point in Bishop Potter's charge to the Protestant Episcopal Convention which has escaped your notice. Allow me to call attention to it.

Bishop Potter says: "The day is coming when the theology and the ecclesiastical polity of Leos and Hildebrands, earlier or later, must give place to the theology and the polity of a greater than any of them—I mean Cyprian—which was the theology and the polity of those twelve first chosen ones from whom he so plainly derived it." Now, then Hishop Potter ranks St. Cyprian with the twelve Apostles, and accepts his dicta and recognizes his authority. Bishop Potter repudiates the supremacy of the acknowledged spiritual head of two-thirds of all Christendom and asserts that the Poue's recent Buil is characterized by "large ignorance."

Bishop Potter's preference for Cyprian instead of Leo is inexplicable, for the present venerated successor of St. Peter is far kinder to Hishop Potter than is St. Cyprian. Every Catholic theologian knows that Cyprian declared that any one baptized by a heretic was not when the theology and the ecclesiastical polity

olic theologian knows that Cyprian declared that any one baptized by a heretic was not validly baptized. At that period the chair of Peter was occupied by Stephen, who con-denned Cyprian for this error into which he

had fallen.
Our present Pope, the gentle Leo, was invited by a branch of the Protestant Episopal Church to investigate the validity of Anglican ordera. The work has been done, as you say. "Minutely and thoroughly," and, in his conclusion that Bishop Potter has not received holy orders the Pope is not nearly so severe as Cyprian, who declares that, as Bishop Potter was not validly baptized, he is therefore not a Christian!

EN-EPISCOPALIAN, NOW A CATHOLIC, NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Change in the Boy Grator's Tone, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I submit

to you, in parallel arrangement, extracts from Bryan's meteoric speech of July 9 before the Chicago Convention, and his closing words at Wheeling Island, W. Va., last Thursday:

We go forth confident I may be defeated, but E that we shall win. Why? shall find more joy in be Recause upon the para ing my own master as a mount issue in this cam private citizen than I paign there is not a spot would find in being some of ground upon which the body's servant rather than enemy will dare to chal the people's servant if elected. Evidently, time has changed and experience

has chastened the spirit of the Hon. William J. Bryan since his nomination. THEODORE CARLETON.

BRADFORD, Mass., Oct. 3.

What Does It Cost to Run This Town? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Taking it as a fair stimate that there are three millions of people in Breater New York, Isn't their expenditure equal to 3,000,000 a day, that is to say, one billion one hun drell and ninety-five millions of dollars per year? Has anytesty ever calculated how much money is required annually to conduct the entire business, liv ng &c., of the city? How much is it in excess of the al money in the entire country? KINDSTON, N. Y., Oct. 4.

Bryan and the Labor Trusts. To ran libron of The Sun-Sir/ Would not Mr. Dryan's proposed wholesale destruction of scuate en-danger the life of all the labor organizations, such as the Knights of Labor, which are formed for the pur-pose of maintaining the price of labor, and which would be destroyed at the same time as the other trusts?

BROOKLYS, Oct. 3.

How Gindstone Delivered His Speech. From the St. James's Gazette. So far as physical vigor is concerned, Mr. Glad-tone bore the speech wonderfully. He stood with an arm leaning on the barrier fronting the platform, but his gestures contained much of his old fire, and he brought his fist down on the red balsecovered railing with the old viger which has so often shaken the brass bound loss in the House of Commons. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, and sat down apparently unspent, though the last part of his speech was not so audible as it might

have been. For a few moments the effort appeared

to have left the old gentleman slightly dazed, but

this quickly passed away, and he drove away

from the hall retaining all his usual readiness & bow to his admirers. Grounds for Divorce in Kentucky,

From the Mayarille Ledger. Last week H. C. Hemson of Mayalick lost his wife by a divorce decree in the Hamilton County Court. The entry recites that Henry Hemson refused to furnish Bessle Hemson with "enough provender to keep her organic system from faitering." Yesterday County Clerk Hobson received a letter from Hemson, wanting "Twas only Bryan going was."

Bropped off to make a speech."

Bropped off to make a speech."

And then the watcher, pale and wan, explained.

W. J. L.

Mr. James C. Carter of this city at Good son seat Hemson a certified copy of the decree to know about the case. He was not advised of court proceedings, he says, and he pleaded for one more chance to "straten things out." In reply fice-